7.6.

MUNSTER Paralleld

In the Late

MASSACRES

Committed by the Fifth

Monarchists:

OR,

Their *Valley* of *Achor* turned into *Akeldama*:

Being a Continuation of the Bloody Hiſtory of the Phanatiques.

London, Printed by *T. M.* for *T. B.*
1661.

SION COLLEGE
LIBRARY.

To the Right Honourable,

Sr. Richard Brown, Knight,

and Baronet, Lord Mayor of the City of

LONDON:

Vigilantiæ & fortitudini Sacrum.

My Lord,

THis Paper approacheth your hand with an Offertory of Honour, ſignally due unto you; a Story not to be ruſted in our City Annals, but tranſmitted to wondering Poſterity in its firſt preſent luſture, which it received from, and now reflects upon your Lordſhip. The ſtraight method of thoſe Chronicles hudling up *Perſons* in their *Actions*, and wrapping both together in a ſcrap of *Time*; where things of remark are aſcribed more to the *Majoralty* than the *Mayor*; urged the ambition of doing

your great and good Name some service in this piece, in the subject whereof your eminent Loyalty and Valour hath matched you with that eminent *Walworth*, your great Predecessor; and made a glorious paire of City Heroes. May your Lordship be pleased to accept of this mean endeavour, and entertain it as a taste of those gratefull Sentiments, the Nation owes you for your Courage and Zeale to your Soveraign, and most Superlative Services to your Country,

My Lord,

Your most Obedient Servant,

J. B.

To all Christian People and good Subjects of the Crown of ENGLAND, &c.

WE *present you in this small tract, the compleat discovery of that monstrous* Phanatique, *distinguished by the name of a fifth Monarchist; in whom, as the receptacle of all those proud raging billows and seas, which have so tempested our Church and State, like another bottomless abyss and whirling deep all Treason, Rebellion, Treachery, Massacre, and are amassed and heaped together, and have lately threatned a worse Deluge then the former to our newly restored world. As soon as this envious, crue sam themselves dispossest, and defeated of their Lording power, by the divine and thrice auspicious reduction and restauration of His sacred Majesty; Their malice quickly cast about which way they might debauch, and alienate the affections of his Subjects, which God had graciously returned threefold to him, and recompenced unto him the former malignity*

nity of his deluded, and (by that) ruined people. This they attempted, by ſcandalizing his Perſon and Government, by ſeveral ſeditious Libels and Pamphlets; by traducing his chief miniſters of State; The two Houſes of Parliament: Eſpecially the moſt renowned General the Duke of Albemarle, to whoſe ſuperlative merits to theſe Nations, grateful Poſterity may perchance give its due honour, though this age may be ſo unhappy as not thankfully enough to conſider them, ſic poſt fata venit gloria. Neither hath this contented them, but with treaſonable, impious reflections on his Majeſties late Royal Father of ever bleſſed memory, they have inſinuated ſuſpitions, and diſtruſts of the whole Princely Race, contrarying and withſtanding the ſignal providences of God towards them; and belying their moſt conſpicuous, every where known Vertues, and ſingular Endowments. A Tincture of this virulent language we have rendred you in the following lines, where we have traced the ſlimy Serpent through all his windings into his Den, and there have ſearcht, and pryed into his moſt abdite, and hidden deſignes; the fell and cruel miſchief ready to be perpetrated, and committed on the life of our Sovereign and his Royal Family, ſome illuſtrious Patriots, and in effect on the whole, at leaſt the ſober part of the Nation. An account of which horrid Plot, and infernal Conſpiration, and bloody Inſurrection, together with the Example of their fellow Rebels at Munſter, by them exactly copyed and ad Amuſſim, we have alſo added (as being the effect and drift of that traiterous Pamphlet of

the

the Valley of ACHOR,) according to the best discovery hath yet been made of it. And then the impartial Reader will see, whose disguise their pretended simplicity is, and whether they be such meek blameless Christians, as they are boasted by their partakers to be; extolling Harrison and the rest of those wicked Regicides for Saints, and men of a sincere integrity and conversation, whereas there never was so gross a Diabolical infatuation, or else a more scelerate combination in those mens ends and deaths, since all record or History.

The Reader will excuse this prolixe entrance to the following Papers, since no Antidote can be too much for such killing poyson, as that Tongues, hands and Hearts of this cursed Sect are repleat with; of whom we shall say no more here, but refer you to the ensuing Character, now verified by experience. And if thou beest not a lover of Zion and its prosperity; I trust the uglineſs and cruelty of these sons of Zerviah, will for the future make her precious to thee, and arm thee against designs against her.

Thine and the Nations Friend I. P.

The Parrallel betwixt the *Fift Monarchists* before in *Germany*, and of late in *England*.

All Comparisons by the Proverbs are odious, but never any so hatefull as this, betwixt the vilest and most execrable sort of men; so that he that would draw it to the life, and Coppy out the Original by a modern Draught, must be sure to temper his Colours with Holy-Water to preserve his own and others sight from being distorted (as the Devill served one that painted him) by the Horror and ugly dreadfulnesse of the Portraict, which here follows.

ABout the year of our Lord 1521. Dr. *Luther* beginning the Reformation in *Saxony*, a new Sect (though broached in the life time of the Apostle St. *John*, by one *Corinthus*, a convert, but a perverted Jew, and raked up in his ashes) of certain Fanatical people sprung up there, who boasted they talked with God, and God with them; who commanded them to kill all the wicked, that is, all that

were not of their Sect, and make a new world in which the innocent and godly ſhould live and raign alone. The Author was one *Nicholas Storke*, who would tell his followers ſtories to the ſame purpoſe, and that he was ſent by God in the place of the Angel *Gabriel* to Conquer the world, and to kill all Kings and Princes; that the Saints alone might poſſeſſe the earth. This mans ſchollar was one *Munaer* who at *Alſted* in *Turingia* adminiſtred an Oath to his followers, whereby they were engaged to aſſiſt him their Leader in killing all ungodly Princes and Magiſtrates, *&c.* for which damnable tenet he was baniſhed out of *Saxony* by the Elector; from thence he came to *Mulhus* in *Turingia*, where publiſhing the ſame principles, and that all ought to be of the ſame dignity, the Boores roſe to the number of 40000. in *Suevia* and *Franconia*, rifling and carrying away the Nobility and burning their houſes; to reſiſt this torrent, and prevent a like Rebellion in his own Country, Count *Mansfield* meets with them and defeats them; the deluded people truſting to their Leaders words (who told them that *the righteous ſhould waſh their feet in the blood of the wicked*) refuſed terms and conditions, ſo that 5000. of them were ſlain: *Munſter* fled to *Frankhus*, which was afterwards taken and himſelf and 300. of his chiefeſt partiſans executed, and thus ended this their firſt uproar.

In

Munſter Parallel'd.

IN the Year of our Lord, 1641. in the beginning of our unhappy reformation, among other dangerous Sects and Schiſmes, the new vampt Hereſie of the Fift Monarchy peept out from among the rubbiſh of other the ruine of the Church and Religion of England. The firſt ſcource thereof was Brightmans Comment upon the Revelations, the prime ſticklers to that Tenet, were ſome neterick Clergy-men, Tillinghurſt, Feake, Simpſon, Rogers, Brookes, &c. of the Laity Sr Henry Vane, Harriſon, moſt of the grandees of the late Uſurpation and Anarchy, John Lilburn, Walwyn and the Levellers, and the laſt and worſt Thomas Venner, Tufney and Crag (the two laſt ſlain in their Rebellious Inſurrection) theſe with the like pretended Commiſſion, and with the ſame deſigne, laid violent hands upon the Lords Anointed, deſtroying and murthering the King, under horrible and traiterous imputation; laid aſide and wholly put down the Dignity and Honour of the Houſe of Lords, introducing a moſt unequall paraty, overthrowing all laws, and boundaries, and inveigling the deluded people with ſhews of liberty and great promiſes and ſpecious pretences of incredible advantages, while they had reduced them to the utmoſt extremity and danger; at which time their Committee of Safety under Lambert, were arming and training up ſeveral Regiments, under ſeveral Phanatick Collonels, whoſe deſigne had it had time or ſtrength to ripen, and not been over ruled by the wiſdome of God, and the wiſe conduct of the ever Renowned Generall, no queſtion had taken the ſame dire effect; and they would have proceeded to a Maſſacre; but Lambert being

being diſappointed and ſo defeated, their courage failes, and left the chief of them as expiatory Sacrifices in the hands of juſtice, by which ſome of them ſoon after fell; and ſo that cloud that threatned ſo much, ſoone vaniſhed.

But it ended not here, for ſoon after one *Melchior Hopman*, who called himſelf *Eliah*, maintained the ſame at *Strasburgh*, but he was taken and impriſoned, and his followers ſeverely repreſt.

Yet preſently after Lambert *ſtarted again, and thinking to rendezvouze his party and Sect in* Warwick-ſhire, *was ſurprized and defeated by Collonel* Ingoldsby, *and care likewiſe to prevent any further trouble, himſelf being better ſecured in the Tower.*

These troubles were but Eſſayes to what followed, for at *Munſter*, a free City, and Epiſcopal ſeat of one the Princes of the Empire, one *John Becold* a Taylor, afterwards called *John a Leyden*, from the place of his birth, erected and ſet up this Fifth Monarchy in State. For after ſeveral orders made for all Anabaptiſts, *&c.* to depart the Town, they ran crying up and down the City, pretending to be poſſeſt with a Prophetical ſpirit, *Repent, and be baptized again, leſt the wrath of God fall upon you*; which brought the Town into ſuch confuſion, being filled with many new and old Sectaries, who looked on *Munſter* as the *land of Promiſe*, that the Citizens flew to their Arms,

Arms, but being over poured by the Sectaries, who preſently burnt down St. *Maurice* Church to the ground, ſeized the Armory, pillaged and defaced other Churches, deſolated the Colledges, burnt a fair Library, and finally drove the Proteſtants out of the City, crying out, get you hence all you wicked, elſe you ſhall be ſlain; the Fifth Monarchiſts became maſters of the place.

That which they miſt in that Enterpriſe in the Country, the Bloody Fanaticks reſolved to perpetrate in the City, they had long concealed their deſigne, though they could not ſo well ſmother their diſcontent; which vented it ſelf in Woes *and* Plagues *to the City, and in ſcandalous ſeditious words againſt the Government, which at laſt were ſummed up in a Declaration, wherein they Devilliſhly and lewdly blaſpheme God and the King, making one the Author, and the other the ſcope and end of their traiterous miſchiefe; which Declaration was the reſult of their preceding Treaſonable Pamphlets. And having thus alarm'd the mindes of men, and made a Conſpiracy with the reſt of their curſed Opinion, they made an Inſurrection, reſolving to kill and poſſeſſe, murder and enjoy the goods of the wicked, hoping to enrich their ſtarved miſerable Fortunes, out of this plentifull Magazine of wealth, and put it to account of their King* Jeſus; *whoſe name muſt be profaned, and proſtituted to their Villanies, but their attempts ſucceeded not ſo preſently proſperous as at* Munſter.

Theſe vile men being thus poſſeſt of the City, began to erect a Government (though Enemies to all ſuperiority; neceſſity and nature forcing them to chuſe ſome Governours; but the Prophets, of which there were ſtore in the City, over-ruled all) the firſt Order they made was that every man ſhould bring his Gold, Silver and Goods into the Common-ſtock, upon pain of death; they ordered alſo that all Books ſhould be burnt but the Bible, which was accordingly performed.

Theſe ſons of Corah *were leavened with Ambition, they had formed a Model of Government, wherein (not having thruogh good providence attained to the neceſſity of rule and order, they had deſigned themſelves like the Scottiſh Lairds and Lairds Sons to be all Princes, and Princes fellows, and to get and maintain that Dignity, having none of their own, would make uſe of the ſpoiles of the Ægyptians, but this imagination was without book.*

John a Leyden fains himſelf in a Trance after he had ſlept three dayes, and pretending to be Dumb, calls for writing Tables, in which he writ that it was the will of the Heavenly Father, that twelve men called Judges in *Iſrael* ſhould Govern the City; the ancient Magiſtrates to be diſcharged, all which was preſently put in execution, and the new Governours took their Places.

It was the purpose and drift of these Rebells to free the prisoners, the Regicides in the Tower, and set them up to Reign again with them, reducing the thin Rump to a lesser bulk, a smaller wasted Power, to be intrusted in the hands of a select Senate of a dozen Saints; and not onely to put down, but also to deprive of life, as well as Magistracy, the right noble and valiant the Lord Mayor, as also to assassinate their gracious Prince and murther the Generall.

After this, one *John Tuscocurer* a new Prophet, called the Congregation together; and declared it was the will of the heavenly Father, that *John* of *Leyden* should be King of the Universe; That he should sit upon the Throne of his Father *David*: That he should kill all Kings and Princes, destroy the ungodly, and save the people that loved righteousnesse. This Propheſie the multitude entertained, and Proclaimed *John* of *Leyden* King of *Sion* with great acclamations.

As soon as these men saw the King happily restored, they began to set up a King of their own in opposition to him; now more then ever they cryed up their Fifth Monarchy, that should dash in pieces all the other, which they branded as Antichristian: Onely herein they could not agree to have the Supremacy or Vice-Roy ship in any one particular person, they left that (as they called it) to Revelation and directions from King Jesus, *whom he should think worthy of that Honour, though they*

could willingly have ſhared it betwixt Sr. Henry Vane, Lambert *and* Overton.

The new King being a Taylor, made uſe of his skill, and tranſlated the Copes and Carpets of the Churches into Robes, and ſet in his Majeſty in Gold and Silver, he rode in great State, his chief Officers before him; two young men bearing a Bible and ſword before him. He himſelf wore a Chain like the Collar of ſome Order, with this Motto, *Rex Juſtitiæ hujus mundi*, the King of righteouſneſſe of this world.

Theſe, Weavers for the moſt part, were making ſuch another Webb, but their preceding eminenter Saints; *had robbed the Church before of not onely ornament, but alſo of all manner of ſubſtance, having ſold and ſacrilegiouſly alenated her eſtate, a great part whereof the great ones of this pack, would as wickedly keep in their hands; for the Enſignes of Regality and Splendor, there was nothing ſeen but* Venners *Halbert and* Murrion *in* Woodſtreet, *Purple-Court in the Sledge-charriot, and a Collar of Hempe, this with Poſie, a Traitor to King and Country.*

Several Prophets aroſe amongſt them, and they declared, that their King *John* muſt renew the Goſpel, and that he muſt ſend forth Preachers of the Word, into the foure quarter of the World, to teach all Nations the way of righteouſneſſe, and to bring them

by the ſpirit of their mouths into one Sheep-fold.

There were ſeveral Hinters, Speakers, and Teachers amongſt theſe, who commiſſioned ſeverall of their Brethren to go forth into the Land, and make confederacies, and bring ſeditious Proſelytes into one Treaſonable Combination, as appeared by ſeveral Correſpondencies and Intelligencies maintained throughout the Kingdome, and in the two other Kingdomes of Scotland *and* Ireland, *but moſt eſpecially in* Ireland.

They made ſeveral ſalleyes and ſudden eruptions upon the Beſiegers, being animated thereto by their King, who ſaid, he had received it in a Revelation, that they ſhould with their own power alone, and without ſtaying for the expected relief out of the Low Countries and elſewhere, raiſe the ſiege, and that nothing ſhould annoy them, nor the wicked have any power to hurt them, but they ſtill came off with great loſſe, and were repulſed into the Town again; where Famine began to pinch and afflict them, that they eat Cats, and Dogs, and Vermine, and Leather, and ſome their own Children through extremity of hunger.

Theſe tumultuary Rebels broke out ſuddenly, and violently into the ſtreets, and ſeverall quarters of the City of London, *in ſuch a deſperate manner, that the* Munſterians *here come ſhort of them; their en-*

encouragement came from the mouth of their Prophet Venner, *that no weapon formed against them should not prosper, that ten should chase a* 1000. *and that not a haire of their heads should be diminished, which they finding to suceeed in the dead of the night of their first rising, emboldned them to their next rebellious attempt on* Wednesday *morning, where they found their Prophet and Leader a Lyar. These were also starved out of* Cane-wood, *where they had sheltered themselves till* Tuesday *night.*

This King *John* administers the Sacrament to them, asking them whether they were all heartily disposed to doe Gods will, and to dye and suffer for the Faith, to whom the people answered with one Voice, and said they would.

They broke Bread together in their Meeting-houses, and bound themselves by that to live and dye in the maintenance of their Cause, and the night of their intended rising, they repeated the same againe to confirm them the more in their Conjuration.

Being sore distrest with Famine, and weary of their lives, the King calls them together, and made a Speech to them, saying, that he would never have thought, that they being born again by a new Baptisme, would shew themselves so backward for Gods Cause; whereas they should have followed St *Pauls* example bearing Nakednesse, Hunger and Cold to attain the Haven of Salvation. That

God was powerfull enough, and would ſend Quailes and Manna from Heaven, that he had great troops in *Holland* and *Friezeland*, that would certainly come with Proviſions, and beat the Enemy back, and that God had revealed to him, that at Eaſter they ſhould be for certain delivered; but the Town was taken in *June Anno Domini* 1535. having endured a ſiege of eighteen months. Thoſe Citizens that yeelded were ſpared, but the fierce Anabaptiſts and Fift Monarchiſts who would never be tamed, and lay hid in ſeveral holes, were ſought out and killed, refuſing to come out, or ſorrowing in the leaſt for their crimes.

To quicken the ſpirits, and raiſe a falſe zeale among this deſperate crue, their King Leaders uſed to urge very much the glorious condition they were in, the ſpeciall Priviledges and Honours conferred upon them, who were to be the Judges of the World; that they had been Preaching and Praying, but not acting for God and their King Jeſus, *with other ſuch like expreſſions, fortifying them with ſtrange bold whimſies of Gods peculiar chooſing and ſetting them a part to be the glorious Inſtruments of doing his Work againſt Antichriſt, and that he had put this Opportunity in their hands, &c. And therefore would not faile to aſſiſt them in it, and give them victory, maugre all the power and force of their Enemies.* Venner *when he was knockt down and lay wounded in* Wood-ſtreet, *bid them fight on for King* Jeſus: *But in concluſion, they were ſoone over-*

overcome, and moſt of the chief either killed or taken, ſome that fled into Houſes for harbour were purſued, and being obſtinate and refuſing quarter, and mercy offered them, were ſhot there, the reſt taken and impriſoned till Tryall.

John of *Leyden* & *Kniperdolling* the chief under him were taken (though the King reſiſted to the laſt,) and ſent priſoners to the Caſtle, drawn thither tied to a Horſe-tail; afterwards the King was Condemned and Executed as a Traytor, being tyed to a ſtake, and pulled in divers parts of his body with hot Pincers, for an houre and more, and then ſtricken to the heart with a Dagger, with him ſuffered alſo *Kniperdoling*. The King abjured his Errours, but *Kniperdoling* dyed like a mad beaſt. After their deaths, they were put into Iron Cages & hanged upon the higheſt *Vane* of the Steeple, St.* *Lambert*. Thus died this Imaginary King, and Anabaptiſtrie, and the Sect of Fift Monarchy was ſuppreſſed in *Munſter*.

* *Note the Ominouſnes of the name*

Thomas Venner *and Hodgkins, the two principall were taken and Convicted, and judged to be Hanged, Drawn and Quartered; a puniſhment our Law is too milde in, conſidering the Examples in other Countries, they were drawn a like by Horſes, and their Bodies diſpoſed of ſomething neer that more ſolemn manner at* Munſter. Venner *had not ſo much Humanity (not to ſay, grace) as* Leyden, *a farr greater perſon than he, to retract and recant (though it is not ſaid repent) his Errours;*

rours; but like his Brother Hodgkins, *both too like* Knipperdoling, *dyed rather like mad beaſts, imprecating and Conjuring rather than abjuring their Execrable Actions & Opinions; their quarters are ſet up by their St.* Harriſons, *on the Gates of* London. *Thus dyed theſe Imaginary Princes; and Anabaptiſtry, and Fift Monarchy; are tis hoped quite extinct and ſuppreſſed (as to any further Rebellion) in* London.

As the Anabaptiſts had ſurpriſed *Munſter*, ſo they had the like projects in many other places, but with ill ſucceſſe. One *John Geles* was ſent to *Amſterdam*, and finding the people fit Objects for his Deluſions; he told them wonders of the New Kingdome of Righteouſneſſe at *Munſter*, their liberty of living, their pillaging of Churches, and the enriching themſelves with the goods of the ungodly, and of the great deſignes of their King, and of the Propheſies of the propagation of his Kingdome: Thus he filled their mindes with a Frantick zeale, made them long to be fingering Church Plate, and the good of the ungodly, intending to ſurpriſe *Amſterdam*, and that it was an eaſie thing, becauſe God had given over that with others to the King of *Sion*, as the firſt fruits of his Reigne over the World. Hereupon they enterpriſe the Taking of the Town, and to kill the Magiſtrates, as they were Feaſting in the Town-Houſe; but by good providence were diſappointed of their

Signal

Signal, the ringing the Town Bell, whoſe Rope a drunken man had taken away, &c.

As the Deſigne of theſe men was put in Execution in London, *ſo they had laid it in the Country too. Several Emiſſaries having as is ſaid before, been ſent abroad, and many of the chief of the late Uſurpation, who came within the benefit of the Act of Oblivion, were acquainted & ſollicited to joyn with them. They had not had enough of Honeſt mens Goods and Eſtates, nor had they demoliſht all the Cathedrals and Churches, with the ſtones whereof they intended to build them Palaces. No doubt had they had never ſo little ſucceſſe in* London, *there would have been riſing enough elſewhere, for the City ſtill led the Dance, and that made them begin here, preſuming on the conſequences of the former Tumults, at the beginning of the War. Magiſtracy is ſtill the mark at which they ayme: to murder them is the principall ſervice: But bleſſed be God, as before, ſo now alſo they were diſappointed, and their leagues and plots (obſerve with what ſecreſie they have all along carried deſignes of ſuch high ſcelerate concerns, through ſo many hands) brought to nothing.*

The

Obſervation.

THe Princes and States of *Germany* and the *Low Countries*, never gave over proſecuting theſe wilde People, till they had almoſt deſtroyed the race of them from among them; there are reckoned by *Pontanus* no leſſe then 150000. of them ſlain, drowned and executed in a ſmall Tract of time, and a great number baniſhed, and voluntary Fugitives; ſome whereof were afterwards burned here in *England*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* for their Hereſies. At this day there are very few of State-Anabaptiſts in any parts of Europe but in *England*.

The Laws of this Land by his Majeſties gracious Liberty to tender Conſcience, reached not the Lives of theſe Hereticks but as Traytors; where in *Germany* the very profeſſion of their deteſtible Opinions was Capital, and that moſt ſeverely inflicted: Here a few deſperate Villaines were onely offered to attone as much innocent blood ſhed by their violence and cruelty, and the whole party of them under no charge, nay ſcarce blemiſh or imputation of that violent fact. May his Majeſty and his good Subjects reap the unexpected unhoped for fruit of his great Clemency; but ill plants, water them and never ſo carefully look to them, will never be good till Tranſplanted.

Theſe

These ensuing Tenets are held alike by the *Anabaptists* and *Fift Monarchy* men.

1. *That Christ did not assume his flesh and bloud from the Virgin Mary.*

2. *That Christ is not true God, but onely endued with more gifts than other men.*

3. *Our righteousnesse not to depend upon faith in Christ, but upon the works of Charity and Affliction.*

4. *They reject the Doctrine of Original sin and those Doctrines that depend upon it.*

5. *They deny Baptisme to Infants because they cannot make confession of their faith, affirming that the Baptisme of children came from the Pope and the Divel: they call Baptisme of Infants the mark of the Beast.*

6. *They rebaptize them that have been already Baptized.*

7. *They dreame that before the day of judgement, their Church shall destroy all the wicked, and obtain a Monarchy, in which the godly shall reigne alone.*

8. *They allow men free-will in spiritual things.*

9. *They separate themselves from all other Churches, accounting themselves onely pure and holy without sin.*

10. *That the Office of the Ministry is of no great Efficacy, and that Lay-men may preach and administer the Sacraments.*

We will now give you an account of that Libel the Forrunner of their grand designe, called, The Valley of *Achor*.

Munſter *Paralleld*, &c.

IT was verily believed, that at the appearance and coming of our Soveraign, the lying Oracles, and that ſpirit of Deluſion which had ſo long domineered in the ſons of diſobedience, would have ceaſed, as did that at *Delphos*, at the time of the manifeſtation of our Saviour. The great prevalency of truth and juſtice being yet further ſo ſignally viſible in the Reduction and Reſtauration of this Church and State to its firſt glorious foundations, could not but in ordinary and common reaſon have ſtopt and filenced the blackeſt mouth that ever Sathan forged treaſon in: Eſpecially, ſucceſſe and event though in their moſt minute and inconſiderable Affaires, being alwayes highly urged and inſiſted on by them, as a badge and cognizance of a good cauſe.

Therefore we conceived, that we had writ the compleat Hiſtory of the *Phanatiques*, which as a monument of time, ſhould have related to

things paſt onely, and needed no continuation like a Romance, to be ſtretched and lengthened by new fancies and whimſies of this vile ſort of men, who are reſolved never to reſt themſelves, or ſuffer others to be quiet, being born as it were on purpoſe (as *Balzac* ſaith) to trouble the world.

But the impudent & effront raileries, which frequently are belched and publiſhed againſt the Kings moſt happy and juſt Government by theſe Sects, hath enforced this addition, that the induſtry they uſe to perpetuate and derive their Anti-government principles may be paid its wages, and this age be not indebted to unſatisfied Poſterity.

This part has little to ſay to their *Frantick* geſtures, *Enthuſiaſms*, Revelations, Apparitions, *&c.* of which the foregoing ſheets are full, for they were but toyes and ſports, Comicall parts and Sceans of that Tragedy they were ſtudying to act in the Church and Kingdome, but moſt happily diſappointed by Gods ſpeciall favour and goodneſſe to his people.

We will omit the freakes and wilde geſticulations uſed by the ring-leaders and cheifs of their pernicious Schiſme and Hereſie, in their ſtrange mad motions of vaulting and leaping out of their Desks, otherwiſe their ſpeaking places, together with the ſtraining of their words, (and indeed they are ſo foule they ought to be ſtrained) reaching out their unhallowed, ſacrilegious, prophane hands, and ſtretching out their arms, as if they would

would compaſſe in their Auditory to be Proſelytes to their new fancied opinions: As alſo the vehemency that drives on their Phantaſtical diſcourſe, as a ſtorm that hurries theſe clouds without water, νέφελαι ἄνυδροι, as St. *Jude* ſayes, *unfruitfull*, nay, deſtructive doctrines and tenets, which have ſo much weeded, over-run and infeſted Gods Vineyard, the Church, and were very neer bearing down the State together with it.

It is Satans uſuall and beſt policy to appear as an Angel of light, and to ſet off his impoſtures with the moſt ſpecious and goodly dreſſes, approaching as neer as his nature can force it ſelf to the reſemblance of the chiefeſt good. After he had tryed what the apparence of Innocence and humility, the diſguiſe of a Chriſtian ſimplicity and ſobriety in his deluded children the Quakers would doe; and found that that painted beauty would not endure the ſunſhine of this Nations peace and happineſs under the warm, kindly influences of our Soveraign; He enters with ſeven worſe ſpirits into the new ſwept meeeting rooms (but juſt cleanſed from the filth, that *Harriſon*, *Vane*, and their crue had left behind) of the Fifth monarchiſts, where he has put on another garb, and rants it with Power and Authority, Kingly Dominion and Majeſty, impending over the heads of the wicked in clouds, to be revealed againſt all his oppoſers.

What the light within would not compaſſe, Sathans own word and works fire and venge-

ance from heaven muſt, if teſtimony within will not carry it, confident dreams and phantaſies ſhall; and the Prince of the ayre will execute his power in his proper Region: A Monarch is to be expected out of the sky, and during his abſence all Government muſt be branded with Tyranny and Uſurpation.

And the better to faſten and fix this reaſonable Principle in the mindes and brains of his poſſeſſed ſervants, he hath endued them with the complicated wicked faculties of all former and later Hereticks, *viz.* a boldneſſe and preſentneſſe of mind and ſpeech in the moſt dangerous and nice points of Allegiance and Duty, eſteeming Authority (ſince they found the knack of braving the late Uſurpers, who never had any) no more then a ſcare crow, not conſidering that the King beareth not the ſword in vain.

The cheif heads of the Sect that hold yet above water are *Feake, Sympſon, Canne, Rogers, Brocks, Vavaſor Powell, Patience Kiffin, Fenner, &c.* of the lay Clergy, but they have other Roamergies, whoſe names are ſo precious to them that they cannot be purchaſed. In their Lectures and cheif Conventicles, you may hear ſuch high raptures, that you would think it were a reading on Aſtrology, but that that bleſſed name of our Saviour is ſo often uſed to prophaneneſſe; *Moneths, weekes, dayes, and half times*, and ſuch like Chronology paſſeth away their mad houres, and then they go home as full of rancour againſt Magiſtracy, as if they

were

were ſet a part to that Diabolical work, and come thither on purpoſe to recruit their venome.

Their imaginary dreams of Soveraignty, have made them reſtleſſe, that it is impoſſible they ſhould ever be quiet; all their wilde Note and Tone is (like Birds kept waking to teach them to prate) out of *Ezekiel*, viz. *I will overturn, overturn, overturn, untill he come, whoſe right it is, & I will give it him*: Underſtanding by theſe words a temporal Reign of Chriſt here on earth, and that all the mutations of the world do but make way for his Perſonal Kingdome here; Whereas in that litterall ſenſe, how fitly, how juſtly may it be applyed to the happy reſtauration of his preſent Majeſty?

Such like places of Scripture which the Propheſies of *Daniel*, the book of *Revelations*, the moſt abſtruſe and difficult Texts, are the common Theams, and ſubject of their inſpired noddles; and they do with as much eaſe and (they preſume) as liquidly, clearly and fully Paraphraſe, expound, declare the meaning of ſuch places, as if they had the Popes infallible Keyes to open and unlock thoſe myſteries that lye couched in them: And indeed it is no great marvel (as to their ſubject) for they are to them no other than *Common Places*, worn and thumb'd out with frequent, vain reading, and repetition.

It would perplex a ſerious, ſober Chriſtian, to ſee ſo vile a Hereſie, ſuch a mad hair-braind

opinion

opinion, finde either partisans or abettors and followers, for who can prudently think, that so much folly, should not easily, and at first sight be discovered: but it is μωρία ἐξιζωθεῖσα, tis infatuation rooted and grounded upon large Revenews of Church and King; and there is scarce any one of this unlucky Tribe, who has not had his hand deep in Sacriledge. Besides, during the power of the late Usurpation, there was no readier way to great employments, nor no other way almost of compliance with the exorbitances and Anarchisme of those wretched times, untill *O. Cromwell* expounded their Dreames, and would have been their Fifth Monarch himself; but they were coming into fashion again, and had like to have had a share in the Resurrection of the *Rump* Parliament, had not the Providence and goodnesse of God set a limit and bound to the rage, fury and wilde practises of that desperate Pack and Convention.

The Fifth Monarchs high way, the common beaten track is over the Alps, the mountains and stones that lye in their way to their imaginary rule and raign, here they trip and tripudiate, exalt in the power and force of their King, who like another *Hannibal*, will eat his passage through them, *Qui montes perrupit aceto*; as *Juvenall*; when in conclusion all their *Enthusiastick Rhodomantadoes*, suits better with that of another Poet — *Parturiunt montes nascetur Ridiculus mus*: their expectation

tion and vain conceits are fruſtrated, and their Monarch turned to a Mouſe.

But yet like the Infidel Syrians, they will try concluſions, and make an eſſay what they can do in the *Valleys*, ſince they have had ſuch ill ſucceſſe with the mountains: For now the whole array of Treaſon is embattailed in ſeverall printed ſcandalous Libels, called, *The Valleyes of Baca and Achor*, wherein they ſhew, whoſe Subjects and Souldiers they are, and who ſhall pay them their wages.

The purpoſe therefore of theſe additional ſheets is to Animadvert ſomething upon the moſt ſpecious and guilded Venome of thoſe treaſonable Pamphlets (ſince it is known and manifeſt, that they were forged in the ſhops [the Meeting-houſes] and Conventicles of the Fifth Monarchiſts, as will appear by the enſuing lines) Leaving the ranck poiſon to be lickt up again by theſe Serpents, whileſt they burſt and ſplit with the overfulneſſe of it; and certainly, the poiſon of Aſps is under theſe mens lips.

The Authour of both theſe rayling *Rabſhecahs* papers are not certainly known; but it is moſt probable, that it is the ſame hand that gave birth to this laſt, *viz.* The *Valley* of *Achor*: The former that of *Baca* is already ſufficiently Anſwered; and there is no occaſion of repeating it here. The Engineer of this is one of the Devils marks-men, for he ſtrikes directly againſt Gods Vicegerent without any peradventure.

His

His name is *John Rybe*, an Agitator formerly in the Army, and engaged as deeply in that horrid Murder of the King, as his quality and degree then could render him serviceable to that execrable designe; Tis formed and derived into several Queries, each whereof hath its proportion of Treason; least the one should not be like the other, and to shew the Authors intentnesse and seriousnesse on his book.

He was after the death of our late Soveraigne a great Leveller, that was the foundation, and is the ground work of the Phancy of a Fifth Monarchy man; after *O. Cromwell* had quelled that party, he cajoled this Person, and brought him over to be a watch and spy upon that crue, and to that purpose took him into his especiall favour, and shewed him many extraordinary kindenesses; and he being by Trade a Barber, was preferred to trim *Cromwell*, and by that grew into a great familiarity with him: so that it is no wonder he is endued with such rare principles, since they are the very same his Master practised, and left no other Legacy but that to all his servants and followers.

Before we come to Anatomize his Libell, it is fit to shew you the manner of his carriage at his Apprehension; He had then about him when he was taken another seditious book, which he was then bringing to his Printer; The Officer that seized on him carried him to a Justice, from thence to the Tower, thence

to

to the Right Honorable the Kings Secretary Sr. *Edward Nicholas*, where after ſeveral queſtions put to him by way of examination, he refuſed to anſwer, or give any account or reaſon of ſuch his Traiterous Offences, but impudently told the Secretary, he did not intend to make him acquainted with the buſineſſe, nor did conceive him capacitated, or fit to examine him, nor no man whatſoever ſhould know more of him. The Right Honourable the Earle of *Southampton*, Lord High Treaſurer was there preſent, and ſeeing the boldnes and obſtinacy of the fellow, told him, that he would doe well to conſider of his condition, and that his Charge was Treaſon, and did concern his life; and that therefore ſubmiſſion and reſpect would better become him: He replyed, that he, meaning my Lord *Southampton*, was too quick to be a Counſellour, and other Anſwer he refuſed to give. So he was remanded to the Tower, where he remains in order to his Triall at Seſſion houſe.

To begin therefore point blank with his Title page, he moſt impudently belyes the King and his Government, there is not a word of it but is notoriouſly falſe and untrue, and malicious: For the quarrel was never ſo ſtated by the Lords and Commons in Parliament in the year 1642. as this impudent deceiver would impoſe upon the people; All their Proteſtations and Declarations were full fraught with Duty and Reverence to the Kings Perſon, as well as his Crown and Dignity,

nity, nor was it ever intended by them, though they did many unwarrantable illegal acts against the King, being awed and led by a prevailing faction (and indeed were no free and full Parliament, most of the Members being driven out of both Houses, in regard to their Honours and Consciences) in the House of Commons; most of whom since have to the shame and confusion of those Regicides, who would have fathered their wickednesse upon their Authority at their Tryals, for that unparallel'd Treason, verbally and to their faces refuted any such colour or pretext of Warrant from them or their Authority; who a little before the violence and force upon them from the Army, had Voted his Majesties Concessions sufficient for them to proceed to the Settlement of the Kingdomes. This is so notorious a Truth, that none but such effront Incendiaries durst to have questioned.

The substance of this Treasonable Pamphlet is divided into 37. Queries (some of which more especially belying his late and present Majesty, are maliciously subdivided into 21. Reasons) which as neer as we can, without sullying your hands, or profaning your eyes with the blackness and flagitiousnesse of his language, we shall give you in Answering them.

The first is a slanting blow at the Kings Supremacy, Quering, *Whether this Monarchy be absolute, if not, what doth Supream signifie?* To this he hath an Answer sufficient from all the

Statutes,

Statutes since, H. 8. time, the first is 24 H. 8. ——— *Whereby divers sundry old Authentique Histories and Chronicles, it is manifestly declared, that this Realm of* England *is an Empire, and hath been so accepted in the World, governed by one Supream head and King*, &c. ibid. *Seeing that all Authority of Jurisdiction Spiritual and Temporal is derived, and deducted from the Kings Majesty, as Supream* Head of these Churches and Realms of *England* and *Ireland*. In the 1. of Queen *Eliz. An Act was made wherein she was Declared Supream head of the Realm, and an Oath enjoyned to be taken in* hæc verba, *I.* A.B. *doe utterly testifie and declare, that the Queenes Highnesse, is the onely Supream Governour of this Realm.* And so in the Act of Recognition the 1. of King *James*, too large here to be recited, and all along downwards till this monstrous Age that quite inverted every thing.

This is a Jesuitical principle taken out of the *Romane Dispensatory*, to purge their Consciences of all Duty and Allegiance: Here *Sampsons* Foxes are tyed together, while throughout the Pamphlet, he enveighs against Popery, being like a pursued Felon that cryes stop Thief. But it is the judgment of the Fifth Monarchists to acknowledge no obedience to any but their King in the Clouds.

The next Quere is a supposition, as false as the other; *That the Government is divided betwixt King and Parliament*. Pray, who Governs in the Intervals; the Queriſt was thinking of *Olivers* Instrument and Petition of Advice, the

whimsies

whimsies of a desperate cruel. It is the Kings Prerogative to Call and Dissolve Parliaments, as all experience evinceth, which he could not doe, if their Authority were coordinate to his: this is of the same Batch with the former.

The next is the Diabolical Tenet of the late monstrous Rump, that it is lawfull to depose Princes when the People have had them in their power; he cites Mr. *Prinne* for an innumerable company of Presidents in his Book Entituled, *The Soveraign Power of Parliaments*, wherein he names no particular, but lyes at randome under the Patronage of that worthy Gentleman, who hath been one of the main Bulworks of the Kings Authority, and the *mallens*, the Hammer that beat that traiterous remnant to nothing; but here he thought best to shelter himself; Mr. *Prin* having proved himself the great Sanctuary of our Laws.

The 4, and 5. like the rest beg the question, and obtrude upon us a Parliament Vote for a Fundamentall in Government; a meer abortive Embrio, brought into the light and *English* aire, before it had received its full time and deliberation, and Midwife'd by Mr. *Pym*. 'Twas a good knack then, to raise money, Horse and Arms, but never used, as an Argument to make the Parliament the Kings Judges before this Rakeshame revived it, to baffle men out of their sense, as it did before out of their Estates.

The

The sixth insists, *upon the Votes of Non-Addresses, and that they were in order to the Deposing of the King, and that the Parliament would proceed to settle the Kingdome without him*: To say no more to this, that they were but Votes, unreasonable Votes, practised, forced Votes; yet the same Authority did afterwards unvote those Votes, acknowledged the Kings Concessions to be a ground-work of settlement; *Una eademque manus vulnus opemque tulit.* When this Querists impious party undid all, and for that have some of them deservedly paid.

The seventh is a case put, *whether if the King had been killed in the field, the Person that did it should have been tryed for Murther?* Yes certainly, the Law regards not the open place before *White-hall* more then *Edge-hill*; onely she had not her arms at liberty to reach such Offenders; but for this, he may better satisfie himself from the late Jury-men at the Sessions.

The 9. talks of a Letter from the *Scotch* Kirk to the King, *taxing him with bloodshed*, &c. and *May*'s History is quoted for the truth of it: They are both such Venerable Authorities, that I will not foule the Paper with any answer to it.

The 9. is such a railing malicious accusation, so incongruous a slander, charging the late King with the blood of *Ireland*; that it is best to say, *the Lord rebuke him*: but seeing he hath

hath backt it with Reasons, as knowing if he could fasten this on him, his designe and aym were effected. I will answer this blackmouth'd imputation; in short, by these known reasons, for his are meer made and plotted lyes, and cannot be easilier confuted then by opposition of the Truth.

1. The King did urge & presse it exceedingly, have gone himself over in Person to the subduing that Rebellion, and did passionatly all along in his Messages to the Parliament complain of the sad condition of his Protestant Subjects there; and by his Officers there, did what was in him for the preserving that Kingdome, having no means to help them from hence without the Parliament.

2. When the Parliament to carry on their War at home had perverted the money of the Adventurers for that Kingdome, and hereby had reduced the Protestants there to utter ruine and extremity; the King in the depth of their misery by many gracious condiscentions, procured them a Cessation; and it is well known, that during that and all the time of the war, he never had 4000. men to his assistance from thence.

3. The pretended High Court of Justice, never charged him with the least dram of blood there, which they would not have failed to have done, had they had the least umbrage of pretence for it; since that had been the most colourable pretext for their most barbarous Treason.

The

The 11. *denies the queſtioning of the aforeſaid High-Court of Juſtice by the Laws, either of God or man, being erected by a Supream Authority* He muſt have his Anſwer to this alſo at the Seſſions-houſe, where it hath been pleaded, and the Law affirmed and cleared.

The 12. *makes a diſtinction of Murther and Treaſon in the Death of the King* Theſe men that have broke through all laws, being ſwift to ſhed innocent blood, would make uſe of a nicety to ſave their own; They have a precedent, and by that they ought to dye.

The 13. is put in to make up number, *A Parliament called by* Cromwell *in* 1656. *cut off the Entaile of the Crown from his Majeſty*; Goodly great ones, he was ſhrewdly put to it for arguments, *à populo*, againſt the King, that is, beholding to that unlawfull Convention for them: They con you but little thanks for reviving their Treaſon. A packt number of Souldiers and other deſperate engaged Perſons are it ſeems a ſufficient Authority againſt the Laws.

The 14. is a piece *of Sophiſtry*, *His Majeſty and the Parliament have made an Act to Confirm all judiciall proceedings, ergo, the High Court of Juſtice is thereby juſtified*; The Conſpirers of that Murther needed not to have been put to that extraordinary way of trying the King, if there might have been any judiciall proceedings againſt him. How diſingenious is this to ſeek for ſecurity from thoſe Laws and Legiſlators whom they made Cob-webs of,

and how incredibly confident they were of Indempnity from those whom they have so violently outraged! This is the Picture of a Phanatique to the life.

The 15. would infer that this Parliament is not lawfully constituted, and therefore the Judges cannot proceed to try the pretended malefactors: The Laws are alwayes in being, and the Judges are constituted onely by the King, the Parliament had nothing to doe with the businesse further then the King in his Grace and Favour was pleased to referr it to them, and many guilty persons are bound to thank the King and them for that mercy shown to them by that Act of Indempnity; but this is all the thanks from ungratefull persons, and as for the being of this Parliament, there was never a freer choice in *England*, the other defect of right Summons, which the necessity of the times put upon it, is supplied by an Act to that purpose.

The 16, and 17. are a tale of a Tub, the Covenant forsooth urged here; the Querist is a great Topick, a common-place man, he fetches mediums from every where, no matter what Conclusions he makes with them. Here's a story of Delinquency, the King was one and they were all covenanted against: such Crambe, that I am weary of it; the like he sayes against Prelacy.

The 18. is another wilde sally out against the Kings Supremacy by an oblique affront cast

cast upon some Honourable Lords of the house of Peers.

The 19. is a particular scandal thrown upon the Reverend Fathers in God, the Lord Primate of *Ireland*, Dr. *Bromhall*, Bishop *Wren*, and Dr. *Cosins*, the most eminent Defenders of the Protestant Faith, as that they have laboured for a conjunction with Popery.

The 20. is a perstriction of his gracious Majesty that now is, with some passages in *Scotland* concerning the Covenant, during his residence there, which have had a sufficient Answer elsewhere before.

The 21. is a falshood charged upon him concerning his owning the Rebellion in *Ireland*; It is notoriously known, that he was not ten years old when it began: and since his Fathers death, he lost *Ireland* by *Roe Oneales* compliance, & conjuncture with the Parliaments Forces at *Londonderry*, even when his Lievtenant there my Lord of *Ormond* had possession of all but that Town and *Dublin*: And if this be not a plain Demonstration of his innocency therein let the world judge; but *hic labor hoc opus est*, all Artifices are used to make that blood stick upon and stain the Royall Family. This scandall is reinforced by ten reasons too in a multitude of untruths, where beyond the cheat of a Lottery, there are nothing but blanks, no proofs at all.

The 22, and 23. insists still upon the Irish *and Papists, and the Countenance shewn them at Court*

I suppose the Querist is ignorant of the particular

ticular merits of such persons, whom the King admits to be about him; and I will not gratifie him so far as to mend his ignorance. Let him bark at the Moon whiles his jaws ake.

The 24. is on purpose to raise new jealousies in the minds of the *Irish* Adventurers, as if their Purchases should not be secured. But they may know for their satisfaction, that if the King will redeem or otherwise satisfie all Claims and Purchases here, certainly he will be as just there, according to his most Noble and Gracious Disposition.

The 24, and 25. strikes down-right. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*, at that most Honourable, justly glorious Personage the General, now Duke *d' Albemarle*, *Challenging him to make good his Protestations and Declarations* made before God, Angels and Men; What would this wretch have? Hath he not rescued us from the very brink of Destruction, from the ravenous paw of a vile sort of men, and established us in our Laws, Liberties and Estates; nay, our Lives too? what he adds of the Cavaleers, hating him already, and saying, he betrayed his Friends. It is an untruth fought from Hell, for he is not an Englishman, nor deserves the name of one, who doth not from his soule infinitely love and Honour him, and will not cheerfully and willingly ow his life to him. And therefore what such Assassinates such villains as this Querists say, or think in their murderous Rhymes; He that restraines the rage of the Sea, will we doubt not, preserve

him

him from the hands of violent men, whose cowardly spirits will be daunted with the generous Noble undaunted aspect of this our Deliverer: that length of dayes may lay him in his Grave with Peace, Prosperity and Renown, and his hopefull posterity may flourish in Honour and Glory after him.

The 27. is a hinting at the Act of Oblivion, he plays the merry witty Devil here, but at his vanishing, the end of the Querist is like himself: In his own words take it [Whether if the Querist be still looked upon as Factious for keeping up distinctions of Parties, it be not time to do it in words, when others do it in Actions, witnesse the *Rebels Plea*, which makes the late long Parliament, and all that served them, to be Rebels and Traytors; And whether as the case stands it be not impossible to prevent distinctions when the very garb the Teacher, the Pantaloon, the Surplice, Surfingle, Hood, and Tippet; yea, their cursing, swearing, drinking, *&c.* Whether these be not the Actions of the sober Party, and those that oppose them Phanaques.] What thinks he of a Wardrob of his own Gang; who quarrelled at *Harrisons*, and the rest of that Crews plush Coats & trim'd Gloves, who tels him of his fools Coat and Coxcombe, who knows not that the Pantaloon was of the last Edition of the Rump. For those other Canonical decent Vests known to the Church, before that Schisme had made them more especially necessary, that so the Clergy may recover their

priſtine veneration as well as be obliged to a more carefull walking, as being hereby more conſpicuous; we need no other reply to him: onely let his Faction keep their ſhort Cloaks, and like Apes of the Clergy ſhew their nakedneſſe, and let that nick-named Sur-ſingle be hallowed to them for a Halter. All the Concluſion is, the old Calumny againſt Cavaleers, of any of whom it is pitty any ſuch things ſhould be juſtly ſaid; this the Pamphleteer cannot but know, that no ſuch Perſons have either countenance or truſt from his Majeſty, who by his Proclamation againſt all manner of prophaneneſſe hath ſeverely upon his ſpeciall diſpleaſure inhibited it, and at this time is deſigning an Act of Parliament for the more effectuall remedy thereof.

The 28. is another impertinent Query concerning the Lord General he is that white innocence againſt whom all his venemous arrows are levelled. As they do with Scripture ſo here he perverts Hiſtory. The great *Nevill* Earle of *Warwick* in the Reigns of *Hen* 6. and *Edward* 4. is unmannerly pull'd in by head and Ears, as a precedent to a Caſe every where different. Now their Rumpſhips claim is determined, I know no title to the Crown that can be ſet upon foot, which was the difficulty and perplexed condition of the Raign of the aforeſaid Princes. And the caſe is far more different, for this Noble Lord hath diſarmed himſelf of that Power, which might render him ſuſpicious or formidable to his

Prince

Prince: so signal, so superlative, so clear a Loyalty is his, that as nothing was more meritorious and seasonable; so is it impossible any thing shall make it lesse honourable and durable

The 29. relates to Coll. *Whetham* formerly Governour of *Portsmouth*, when Sr. *Arthur Haselrige* retreated thither, during the time of the *Committee of safety*, with whom the General then held correspondence from *Scotland*: It taxes the General for dismissing him of his Command there, & forges a most palpable untruth, that he hath served others so exalting his own service, and slighting and debasing others) Let the world judge how honourably he hath used those Commanders, that engaged cordially with him in that designe *viz.* his two Collonels of horse, Sr. *Rob. Knight* and Sr. *John Clobberry*, both knighted by the King, with some other marks of Favour from the Dukes: Likewise the several honours that have been done to his Collonels of Foot, and the acknowledgements of their good service done the King and Kingdome. If any person then in Command proved a male-content, and not satisfied with the settlement; the General may well be excused for removing such Officers, and securing such considerable places as *Portsmouth*, in good and faithfull hands. I am confident and know it of a certain, there is not one individuall man that hath been any way instrumental in his Majesties Restauration, but he hath given him a

faire

faire Character, as farr as was fit, and they have felt the effect of it.

The 30. is a taking for granted; that thoſe that adhered to the King in the late War were Rebels and therefore have forfeited all their Patents, Places, and Truſts, which they were ſeized of before the War begun, and if ſo, they ought to be debarred of them, as well as they were of their Eſtates, otherwiſe this is the way to put the ſword into their hands again. I verily believe this was writ in a Trance at *Coleman*-ſtreet, or elſe betwixt ſleeping and waking, he has been quarrelling all along, that the King is reſtored; and yet he would have that be nothing: the King is repoſſeſſed of this ancient indubitable Right to the Militia, and in a probable capacity to make good his Fathers grants, and therefore he ought not to do it, becauſe, God hath enabled him now to effect it. The Querifts complices have been long poſſeſt of honeſt mens places and Patents, and are turning out from further enjoying the good things, and therefore he raves and talks idlely like a Phrenetick in this Quere.

The 31. is a fling at the General again, this eye-ſore with the Kings evill cruelly tortures him; Another *Scotch* ſtory broached, and laid down in generals, *concerning his taking of Dundee, and putting to death divers* Scots *by Court Marſhalls in his March after L. G.* Middleton *through the Highlands* in 1654. As to the taking of *Dundee*, it was ſtormed after Summons, ſlighted

slighted by the Garrison, and what was done was in heat of blood warrantable by the law of Arms; besides, other reasons that may be given for that Action: For the other what ever it were, it is confessed to be done by a Court Marshal, where the General acted least. This I am sure, all those great exploits he did during his Command there, have had most ample Encomiums from this very party; and therefore that which they say now *per contra*, is not valuable, being spoken out of envy, rage, and madnesse

The 32. another most prodigious lye, and to make it the louder, you shall have it here repeated again: [*Whether* Monks *imploying the Laird of* Lawers *and others to assassinate General* Middleton *after he was beaten out of the field, and lay under the protection of a Highland Gentleman, with a promise of a great reward if he could effect it, be not an act more Barbarous and ignoble then any that was done in the Parliament service*] pray whose service was this if it were so done in, but the Parliaments? you have a short memory for a Lyar that could not keep from triping to the end of five lines. Tis well known and you have found it so, that the General is a Souldier bred in the School of Honour, and for him to offer that to one of his own quality, and a right noble Person too, is so much beneath his bravery of spirit, that I doe his Grace wrong, to deigne a word in answer to this most impudent falshood.

The

The 33. is another touch upon the *Irish* Harp, the Adventurers lands in *Ireland*, where he taxeth the Parliaments generousneiſe with reinſtating the Marqueſſe of *Ormond* in his Lands there, theſe have already by the way been anſwered, and need no further reply.

The 34. gals them to the quick, the feare of puniſhment due to them for their Regicide (for among all the whole Sect of the Fifth Monarchiſts, there is not one that reſented that horrid Crime) [*Whether it be conſiſtent with the Honour of the Houſe of Commons to ſuffer the late Proclamation (upon which many Perſons came in and yeelded themſelves) to be violated by the Houſe of Peers, &c. to trappan People*] One would have thought that thoſe who in the face of the Sun did that abhominable fact, and juſtified themſelves in the publick carriage of that buſineſſe, ſo as to glory in it, would have not ſhrunk into holes and dark corners to hide themſelves from an account of it, and to take it unkindely to be ſummoned to a fair Tryal in a Legal way: Did the Kings Proclamation indulge and grant them their Lives and Eſtates; ſurely No: They had the advantage by that to plead and defend themſelves, and not to be reputed Traitors *pro confeſſo*, and ſo out of the Kings protection, and the benefit of the Law, if it afforded them any. The nature of that atrocius Crime was ſuch, that it ought not to paſſe without exemplary Juſtice. Beſides, they miſtake themſelves that think the Fugitives of that crue to

be

be ſecure abroad, conſidering the caſe of Mr. *Scot*, and the perpetual fear and danger they are in, beſides terrors of Conſcience on them which are now, may be preſumed, awakened (when nothing elſe before would do it) with the fear of puniſhment. At leaſt if the Parliament determine not favourably to their lives, which they deſerve not, nor can in juſtice expect, they may thank them for that reſpite hath been given them; a favour denyed to any of thoſe who ſuffered by their luſts and cruelty for his Majeſty. And when they or any of their party ſhall truly conſider that, they will have no cauſe to blame any but themſelves. But to help them in this their diſtreſſe, the Queriſt hath done like a Brother, by exaſperating the Parliament, with ſuch irreverent, Unductifull, Treaſonable words, that they might have ſomething to thank him too for.

35. Is a grand jealouſie for the Trade of the City ſaid to be *tendred in a propoſition at the Feaſt at* Guild-hall *for making a Draw-bridge for ſhipping, to paſſe to* Weſtminſter; *and the re-building of* Pauls. I would not have him trouble his Noddle with theſe things; this was a ſquib come in his head, and ſhews the Wilde-fire is almoſt ſpent, and now for a bounce.

36. *Runs thus, Whether the things contained in moſt of theſe Queries (that ſaves ſome lyes) be not the Language of the Parliaments Declaration in 1647. and Mr.* Pryns *Books, &c. And whether any will*

be

be displeased at them but Cavaleers; *if so.* This is a high flight, *& si mentiendum sit, Parliamenti nomine mentiendum est*, there are many black charges upon that year 47. but none ever came neer this. He hath shewed the same respect to Mr. *Pryn*, who I am sure would be loth to have his memory stained with this Citation: But he that disputes with the Devill shall be sure to have him at his old Argument of *Scriptum est*, though to so never a contrary a purpose.

37. Is this, *If so, whether the Queriſt cares either for that or them.* In English thus, the Traiterous Authour of these incendiary war-embroyling Libel, cares neither for God nor man, but like a Son of *Beliall*, blows the trumpet of Sedition against Gods Vice-gerent: and may all such meet with the like reward that *Sheba* found; recorded in 2. *Sam.* 20. *v.* 20, 21, 22. [*So I give him Text for Text,*] And *Joab* answered, far be it from me, that I should swallow up or destroy, the matter is not so, but a man of mount *Ephraim*, *Sheba* the Son of *Bichri* by name hath lift up his hand against the King, even against *David*, deliver him only, and I will depart from the City: And the woman said unto *Joab*, behold, his head shall be thrown to thee over the wall.

And the woman went unto all the people, in her wisedome, and they cut off the head of *Sheba*, &c.

Thus have I run through, and *in transitu* glanced some reflections, on this libellous Pam-

Pamphlet: I confesse, I have but fought with a shadow, and a wand is fitter for that kinde of Combate then a Club. All his work was to deceive the simple, and vulgar, who being tainted with the first misapprehensions of things in the beginning of the War, are like to be inveagled into a Belief of mis-government, which they are not capable to understand; and therefore my work was to undeceive them, and that by as plain, easie and true way as I could. There was nothing indeed in it, but what was in every sober knowing mans judgment, answered it self; but because his Partisans raised an esteem of it upon its deserved suppression: I thought fit to conjure down this Spirit of Rebellion, and I have done it too *in circulo* rambling up and down, and about, as he led me from one thing to another.

To Conclude this sort of men, I mean such as the Authors Sect are, *viz. Fifth Monarchy*-men, are (as they now are sublimated with *Enthusiasms*, Raptures, Revelations and the like Impostors; by which they themselves may over-rule all Law, and Authority, and Government, being subject to none but the King of *Sion*, as they call him) are *Pestes humani Generis*; The Bane of mankinde: they cannot confine or content themselves with the restraints of Divine or Humane Laws, or Principles embraced by their Ancestors; they must have some new fangle of opinion and practise, to make themselves remarkable, and com-

comparing themſelves with themſelves, they fancy they grow holier, as they grow bolder in their opinions, and hence they are flattered into imaginations, and deluded with ſtrong præſumptions, and being thus lifted up, they preſently ſet upon the Government, conjuring up ſtrange hopes, fears, and Jealouſies like ſo many Ghoſts and Goblins, to ſcare and amaze the Common People. And to ſet of the odneſſe of their ſilly Teachers, they fancy themſelves into ſome imaginary perſecution, as if they were thus driven into Dens and Caves, and this keeps up their repining, murmuring ſpirit againſt Magiſtracy, as did the *Iſraelites* in the wilderneſſe. To ſumme up all, we cannot better deſcribe them, then in the words of St. *Jude*, who ſeems expreſly to indigitate theſe men.

Verſ. 8. *Likewiſe alſo theſe filthy dreamers defile the fleſh, deſpiſe Dominion, ſpeak evill of Dignities.*

10. *But theſe ſpeak evill of things they know not.*

16. *Theſe are murmurers, complainers, walking after their own luſts and their mouth ſpeaketh great ſwelling words, &c.*

FINIS.

Here followeth an exact Narrative of the late Plot and Conſpiracy, &c.

After this deſperate pack by one of the prime Incendaries, whom we have here before named, had laid this paper foundation, and their Agents and Emiſſaries had diſperſed and ſcattered the Pamphlets abroad, they began to build with ſand, to daub with untempered Morter, viz. the male-contents of the Army, who were then every day disbanding. The Deſigne was a long while before a laying, ever ſince the Kings return; but now was the fit time to put it in a forwardneſſe, and to make it with all poſſible ſpeed. They concluded the ſouldiery being pay'd off, and diſmiſſed from their beloved, eaſie employment, would undertake any cauſe for money, though there wanted not many in the Army, who were otherwiſe diſpleaſed and ill affected, yet being under the Diſcipline of Vigilant and Loyall Commanders, ſince his Majeſties return, they durſt not diſcover their malice and hatred of the Government. Nor durſt they onely relye upon the ſtrength they ſhould have thence; but alſo drew in ſeverall other perſons of whom they had any notice to have formerly ſerved the Rump Parliament, *or for any other Intereſt or advantage had adhered to them, to be Partiſans in the Conſpiracy. But by this means it pleaſed God to bring their evill purpoſes to light, ſo that by tempting others, they were deceived themſelves. And it fell out thus.*

Our

One of those whom the Prime ring-leaders had imployed about getting and taking subscriptions to this their wicked designe, knowing of one Hall, *a porter, plying at the* Tower-end *of Tower-street, who had formerly been a Comrade of his in* Scotland; *(but had deserted the service upon* Cromwels *Usurpation, and since gained his living by a very honest employment) came to him in the beginning of December last, and after a friendly word or two passed betwixt them, offered the Porter a glasse of Wine, at such a Tavern, which he accepting, by the way as they were going, he broke the businesse to him, and told him, that there was a great enterprise in hand, for the good of the people; and if he would engage in it, he should have a Commission to be Captain of Foot: To which the Porter replyed smilingly, that he was not capable of such a Command; but he replyed, he knew otherwise, so they came in, and went into another room where there was more company. As soon as they were entered, he takes the Porter into one end of the room, & there puls out his roll: at which some of the Company, askt him what he meant, to whom he answered; I know him very well, and will venture my life in his hands; and thereupon desired him to subscribe, and the Porter telling him, he knew he could not write, desired him to set to his hand for him, which accordingly he did. Now saith the other call to morrow for the Commission, but what must be done replyed the Porter; Why, saith he, Wee'le pull Charls out of his Throne with the rest of the Family, and have the blood of Monk, and settle a Free-State again. Whereupon after a pint of wine or two, he departed, promising to fetch*

his

his Commission, and then they told him his Company also should be in a readineſse. The Roll they shewed him, had not leſse than 3000. names, (and he said there were 8000. men already engaged in the buſineſse) in it to his best gueſse: And forthwith repaired to the Tower to Sr. John Robinson, and acquainted him with what he had heard and seen, withall told him, that one of those persons whom he saw in that company, he was well assured was one Major White, who formerly belonged to the Tower, in the Regiment of Collonel Morley, and was very active in pulling down the Gates, Posts, and Chains of the City, though he now wore his beard long for a disguiſe. Whereupon and at the Porters desire, the Lievtenant sent a couple of Files of Musquetteers with him to seize the man, who had engaged him, whom they found at his lodging and presently secured him, but the Roll could not be found: so they presently hastned to Whites lodging, by directions they had to finde it, and took him also, and brought them before Sir John Robinson: And in the interim the Porter went to White-hall, where with much a doe, and at great instance by the accidental comming of the General, he was brought before the King and the said Duke of Albemarle, and examined upon his discovery by Sir Edward Nicholas, one of his Majesties Secretaries of State, to whom again he testified the truth of the Premiſes. Afterwards, the said White being brought to Examination sufficient was made out by his confeſsion to evince the truth of what the Porter had declared; as also to the revealing what other persons of note

were engaged with him in it; so he was commanded a prisoner to the Gate-house, and severall Orders issued out from the right Honourable the Lords of the Privy Councel to take into custody divers eminent men of the late times, as Coll. Desbrow formerly a Major Generall, Robert Overton Governour of Hull of the like quality, severall late disbanded Officers of the Army, and among them some honest men that had served their King and Country in bringing over Rich's Regiment by the Command of the General to Coll Ingoldby at Bury, together with a Proclamation came out requiring all Officers of the Army to depart 20 miles from London, unlesse license or good cause made known to the contrary.

Thus these troublers of our Peace are in part if not wholy frustrated, and the device they formed turned upon their own heads; It may be a question whether they hunt after evill, or evill hunts after them fastest. God grant that this may be the last Phanatique Essay towards the desturbance of our Happinesse, and that this present History of them and these desperate courses and practises in order to Magistracy and Government may be the

FINIS.

Akeldama.

WE will now give you the trueſt ſight and judgement of this Phanatique Crew in their proper bloody colours. After their ſeductory Libels and Libellers ſecured, after their Plot and deſigne diſcovered, ſeveral perſons apprehended; yet the fury within them no way abated; but deſperately and beyond all Example or Hiſtory of the moſt perdite ſort of men, a ſmall pack and handfull of ſuch wilde people, dared to attempt the Metropolis, the City of *London*, and that two ſeveral times. Firſt, on Sunday the 6. of *January*; after their meeting (being the Lords day)(for which they had then a gracious Toleration) they armed themſelves and came to St. *Pauls* in the duske of the night, where having muſtered and ordered their ſmal party, they placed Centinels for the time, one of whom killed an innocent perſon, coming by accidentally, for ſaying, *He was for God and the King*, and from thence the whole party marched down to *Alderſgate*, where the Conſtable being weakly attended, at their threatning, opened the paſſage doore, where they declared themſelves for King *Jeſus*, and their Friends or Maſters on the Gates. Thence they proceeded toward *Beech-lane*, where a Headborough oppoſing them, they ſhot him and killed

killedſhim; and forthwith made all haſt away for *Cane-wood*, where they lurked a while, reſolving to make another attempt in the City, ſince they came off with ſafety in the firſt: *Venner* their Leader(a Wine-Cooper by trade) telling them that he was aſſured,that no weapon formed againſt them ſhould proſper, nor a haire of their head be touched, which their impunity in the firſt onſet, made them very credulous of. Accordingly, *wedneſday* morning *January* the 9. after the Watches and Guards were removed, they appeared in ſeveral places of the City, *viz.* at *Threedneedle*-ſtreet,where they diſputed it with the Trained band, and being over poured, took ſhelter in the Helmet-ale-houſe,where they were forced to render themſelves, but the main chief action was in *Woodſtreet*, where *Venner* himſelf was in perſon as their Leader. Here they fought ſtoutly, and put the Trained bands and Horſe to a ſtand, till being over numbred, they diſperſed themſelves, taking ſeveral routs, but being purſued, were overtaken in ſeveral places, eſpecially, at the *Anchor* neer the *Poſtern*, where ſix of them having entred, defended themſelves a while, till two of them being killed and two wounded, they asked for quarter; the like party was ſpoiled by L. Col. *Cox*, who refuſed quarter to one man, who the reſt being fallen, craved it, and being demanded why he cryed not ſooner for it, anſwered he durſt not,for then his own party would have ſhot him. The whole number in

this Insurrection cannot be reckoned to more then fifty persons, though not above forty were ever seen together; yet such was their confidence in the Revelations of their Teachers, that they presumed, to subdue and conquer with that small remnant that could *lap* (alluding to that History of *Gideon*, recorded in holy Writ;) admitting of no other Sect but *Quakers*, who are of the neerest affinity to their Enthusiast opinions, to have the honour of partaking with them in this their great and glorious designe, as they termed it in their Declaration, which was as full fraught with blasphemy against God (laying their delusions and charging their sinfull desperate folly upon God as the Authour) as with Treason and Sedition against the King. In this tumult and rebellion were slain and murthered fifteen in several places, and of the Rebels as many, most whereof were kill'd in Houses, and some after being taken prisoners for refusing to tell their names were presently shot. There were taken some twenty, besides others upon suspition, the twenty were as followeth, *Thomas Venner*, the ring-leader, *Roger Hodgkin*, *Leonard Gowler*, *Jonas Allen*, *John Pym*, *William Orsingham*, *William Ashton*, *Giles Pritchard*, *Stephen Fall*, *John Smith*, *William Corbet*, *John Dod*, *John Eleston*, *Thomas Harris*, *John Gardiner*, *Robert Bradley*, *Richard Marten*, *John Patshall*, *Robert Hopkins* and *John Wells*. These were brought to the Bar together, the wounded men had Chairs allowed them, and after the Indictment

Indictment read for Treaſon and Murther, *Thomas Venner* was firſt called, who when he had held up his hand, being asked, guilty or not guilty, began a wild Phanatique diſcourſe about his converſation in *New-England*, and concerning the Fift Monarchy, and the Teſtimony within him, above theſe twenty years, and ſuch like impertinent ſtories: He confeſſed he was in the late riſing, but was not guilty of Treaſon, intending not to leavy Warre againſt the King, and ſo ſallied out into ſuch like nonſenſe; but upon inſtance of his pleading directly to the Indictment, he anſwered Not Guilty, and put himſelf upon the Country. In like manner *Hodgkins* after a few wilde impertinences, and after threats of being recorded Mute; and the anſwer of the reſt of his brethren (who all pleaded after ſome previous excurſions in their manner) pleaded alſo to the Indictment; whereupon the Witneſſes being ſworn, two againſt every particular perſon, they made it appear. That *Venner*, *Tufney* and *Cragge*, the two laſt whereof were ſlain in the buſineſſe, did ſeveral times perſwade their Congregation to take up arms for King *Jeſus* againſt the Powers of the Earth, which were (his Majeſty, the Duke of *Yorke* and the General;) That they were to kill all that oppoſed them, that they had been praying and preaching but not acting for God. That they armed themſelves at their Meeting Houſe in *Coleman ſtreet* with Blunderbuſſes, Muskets, *&c.* and other particular evidence againſt each to

matter

matter of fact. The proof againſt *Marten*, *Hopkins* and *Wells*, was not ſo full, and againſt *Pathall* onely one Witneſſe, who were acquitted by the Jury.

The other ſixteen being found guilty, and brought to the barr were demanded to ſhew cauſe, why Sentence ſhould not paſſe, *&c.* The Lord Chief Juſtice *Foſter* charging *Venner* with the blood of his complices by his ſeduction and leading of them; he anſwered, He did not; to which the Witneſſes being produced again, he quibbled, and ſaid it was not he, but *Jeſus* that had led them. Three of them confeſt their Errour and craved Mercy; ſo they were all ſixteen condemned to be Hanged, Drawn & Quartered, and accordingly, *Saturday*, *January* the 19. *Venner* and *Hodgkins* were drawn on a Hurdle over againſt their Meeting-houſe in *Coleman-ſtreet*, & Executed according to the Sentence; *Orſingham* and *Prichard* were hanged at *Wood-ſtreet* end the ſame day, and their heads onely ſevered from their bodies; and on Monday the 21. of *January* nine more were executed, two at the weſt end of St. *Pauls*, two at the *Bull* and *Mouth* neer *Alderſgate*, two at *Red-croſſe-ſtreet* and *Beech-lane*, two at the Royall *Exchange*, and one at *Biſhopſgate*; and their heads likewiſe cut off, which were all ſet upon *London bridge*; and *Venners* and *Hodgkins* quarters upon foure Gates of the City, by the late executed Regicides. *Pym* and *Bradley* and another being Reprieved. There was ſome ſmall ſtir made by their Partiſans and

fellow

fellow Sectaries in the Countries, but all came to nothing. The Chief and Heads of them being every where ſecured.

Thus this wilde-fire hath at laſt broke out, but with ſuch momentary violence, that there are few can ſay (of the *Londoners* themſelves) they ſaw it. An enterpriſe certainly not to be parralleld, among all the ſtrange and giddy attempts and effects of any Sciſmaticall crue whatſoever. So that nothing can be caution and ſecurity enough againſt ſuch ſudden murtherous eruptions, in which men deluded and inſtigated by the Devil, having a negligence of their own lives, outragiouſly make themſelves maſters of others, by a Warrant from within. For the better prevention therefore of any ſuch motions and deſperate Aſſemblies, His Majeſtie by his Proclamation, wherein he declares his reſentment of leſning that Indulgence to tender Conſciences, which he promiſed at his coming in, forbids any religious exerciſe in any Conventicle or Meeting-Houſe, other then a Pariſh Church and Chappel, under penalty of the Laws provided againſt Riots, *&c.* Commanding all Juſtices of the Peace, and all other Officers as well Military as Civill to be very diligent in executing the intent of his ſaid Proclamation. In purſuance whereof, ſeveral Quakers and others preſuming againſt his Majeſties Pleaſure, to aſſemble themſelves, and for refuſall of the Oath of Allegiance enjoyned by the ſaid Proclamation to be taken, have been committed

to

to ſeveral Priſons, while they finde ſecurity for their behaviour, &c.

Thus we have we truſt now fully compleated and concluded this Hiſtory, well hoping that the Spirit of Rebellion and diſobedience is ſo broken and laid by this juſt Execution of theſe Hot-ſpur Fifth Monarchiſts, that our Ancient Regal Government, and the Felicity of his Gracious Majeſties Reigne, our Lives, Laws, the onely true Proteſtant Religion may never more be endangered, undermined, ſubverted, or interrupted; but that we may hence forth ſet down in Peace, and reap the fruit of thoſe bleſſings which God hath miraculouſly conferred upon this reflouriſhing Church and Kingdome.

Deus Nobis hæc otia fecit.